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The Washington Post compares Cleveland

to Napoleon I. This is unfortunate. Napo-

leon met his Waterloo.

The Illinois Democrat, who thanked Gro-

ver Cleveland for the pension votes with

which he has insulted every soldier in the

country, had their gall with them.

The free-traders are beginning to protest

that they are not opposed to protection, but

only to "high protection." Just so. They

are in favor of protecting American labor just

a little, but not enough to hurt foreign labor.

MR. BASCOM looks up as a rival to Clinton

B. Flake for the Probationary presidential nom-

ination. It is, perhaps, not necessary to ex-

plain that it is not the Bascom who at one

time dispensed drinks at the "Confederate Cross

Roads."

THE Valparaiso Messenger says, editorially:

"Congressman Dorsey, of Nebraska, wants

General Sheridan for the Republican candi-

date for President. A whiskey barrel would

answer the same purpose." A Democratic

fool named Zimmerman is the ostensible ed-

itor of this detectable sheet.

In contradiction of the statement that

Lieutenant-general Sheridan has only been

"a little under the weather," it is asserted

that he has had a serious stroke of apoplexy

from which he is slowly recovering. The

attack was the more alarming because it is

the second the General has had.

It is to be hoped the General Assembly of

the Southern Presbyterian Church will be

able to settle the question whether Adam was

created out of organic or inorganic matter as

peaceably and effectually as the Dunkards

did that relating to the proper method of

trimming the beard and mustache.

It has been the habit in making out the

reports of the condition of national banks for

the cashier, when a director, to sign the re-

port as one of the three directors whose sig-

natures are required. But the powers that

now be at Washington are returning such re-

ports with the request that "three directors

shall sign the report, and not one of them

shall be the cashier."

REV. DR. NEWMAN and Rev. Dr. Goodsell

were yesterday elected bishops of the Meth-

odist Church on the fourteenth and sixteenth

ballots, respectively. Inasmuch as it seems

to be the day when office-seekers are being re-

warded, rather than when the office seeks the man,

it is, perhaps, well that Dr. Newman's years

of hard work are finally rewarded. It will, also,

hasten the downfall of the present state of

things, that the "combine" succeeded. The

five bishops elected are the five who were on

the printed "slate."

WORLDLY people need not necessarily be

accused of undue frivolity if they refuse to be

deeply impressed with the importance of the

work of great religious bodies as indicated in

the reports of their proceedings. With the

Methodists electioneering for bishops by the

most doubtful political methods, the Presby-

terians wrangling over Adam's dust, and the

Dunkards discussing the proper length of the

mustache, irreligious members of the commu-

nity may be excused for feeling that their

immortal souls are just as well in their own

keeping.

MR. GOUDY, a prominent Democratic poli-

tician of Chicago, declared in a recent inter-

view that in his opinion Judge Gresham was

far from being the strongest or most available

Republican candidate. Chicago papers refer

to this with scorn, as an opinion without

weight on account of its Democratic source;

but they continue to print approvingly the

many favorable Democratic comments on his

candidate, and "spread" at great rate Mr.

Voorhees's endorsement of the Judge. It's a

poor rule that doesn't work both ways; but

then it is difficult to apply any rule to one

of the foolish Chicago papers.

WHILE the Indianapolis public can hardly

be called art-loving, in the strict sense of the

term, it is pervaded by a strong interest in

the various phases and developments of art.

tion, while large, is hardly commensurate with the cultivation of the community, nor such as to give that support and encouragement to the association to which it is justly entitled. Time enough yet remains in which to atone for this negligence, and, by proper patronage of a commendable enterprise, to insure the repetition of such exhibits, and aid in the final establishment of a permanent gallery—the goal toward which the association is working.

## LEGISLATIVE NOMINATIONS.

It is extremely important that the Republican county convention, to be held to-morrow, should nominate a thoroughly good and representative legislative ticket. It will be a matter of congratulation if the blunder of postponement shall not be supplemented with another blunder in nominations. There was no valid reason for postponement. The very same names are now before the delegates from which to select as were before them at the date of the original meeting; not a new name of any force or strength has been added, and the interval has not brought forth a whit more light or knowledge than was then enjoyed. There has been added to the situation, however, this danger: The delegates have been exposed to the importunities of those who are seeking the nominations, and, as a rule, the less worthy are the most persistent in electioneering, and in securing pledges. It is also to be feared that the regular delegates will feel the same interest in the convention to-morrow that was felt in the first meeting; there may be a large number of proxies, and these are liable to be held by persons who are dominated with the desire to serve some personal friend or favorite. Just so far as this may be the case will the convention to-morrow be less representative and less responsible than it was when it first met.

Whatever may be the facts or circumstances, however, the duty remains unchanged. The convention must name a good ticket to supplement the already chosen excellent county ticket, and to add strength to it rather than to be a weight upon it. There are plenty of names before the convention out of which to form a ticket that will command the full support of the Republican party, and challenge the confidence of the whole people. Let the delegates spend the time between now and the hour of balloting in careful and unselfish consideration of the elements of strength to be represented on the ticket; and when they come together, let them be animated with the sole purpose of naming a ticket that shall be impregnable to fair criticism rather than to compliment personal friends or pay personal or political debts.

## FREE TRADE AND FREE LABOR.

"The chances of the free-trade issue among the voters of this city" is the subject of a lengthy editorial in the New York Sun. It begins by congratulating the Democracy of New York that the recent State convention was wise enough not to adopt a pronounced free-trade plank. "There has never been a genuine free-trade fight in New York city," says the Sun, "but the mere suggestion of it has twice shaken the whole fabric of the local Democracy." The reference is to the presidential elections in 1880 and in 1886. In the first, although the tariff issue was not clearly made yet the mere suggestion of it was enough to defeat the Democracy in New York; as the Sun says "The popular antipathy to anything even approaching free trade burst all barriers and culminated in Republican success." And in 1886, "The uprising of labor voters nearly overpowered the Democracy in its own stronghold," and Mr. Cleveland, though not then an avowed advocate of free trade as he now is, only escaped defeat by a hair's breadth. The Sun then reviews the twenty-four assembly districts of the city in order, analyzing the vote of each one and pointing out the comparative strength of the labor vote. It is conceded that to make the State of New York securely Democratic there must have a majority in the city between 40,000 and 50,000, or an average majority of 2,000 in every assembly district rated as Democratic. The Sun's analysis of the labor vote shows that the Democracy cannot hope to secure any such majority on a free-trade issue. It concludes:

"These details prove how dangerous is the menace of a labor uprising which, taking issue on an approach to free trade, would precipitate a stampede of industrial voters compared to which the episodes of the Garfield and George canvases could furnish but a slender parallel. The theoretical free-traders, having nothing at stake but their arguments, are willing enough to put the party in New York to the test of accepting a measure like that of Mr. Mills. But the industrial voters of this metropolis, confronted with the opening of the competition of foreign markets and the advance of English ideas to which they are constitutionally opposed, will be much less inclined to accept as their policy the system which commends itself to Southern favor, seeing that the labor of the South is chiefly colored, and therefore abundantly as men as low wages as the English or Belgian laborers. On the contrary, they are apt to meet with hostile votes the issue thus presented to them, involving, as it does and must, not merely their preferences and predilections, but their actual livelihood and sustenance, their rights and views as men and voters, and every principle and prejudice which goes to make up the record and cohesion of a political party."

If this article does not foreshadow the Sun's opposition to Mr. Cleveland in the event of his re-nomination, it certainly furnishes very strong reasons for believing that he cannot be elected. The Sun deprecates forcing the fight on the tariff question, and congratulates the Democracy that the State convention was wise enough not to endorse the Mills bill. That is nothing. Issue is already joined on the tariff question, and it makes no difference whether the New York convention endorsed the Mills bill or not. Mr. Cleveland's free-trade message is the party platform, and as he will be its candidate, there is no escaping the issue. The Sun's warning comes too late. The danger which it points out as involved in forcing the free-trade issue in New York city are no longer avoidable. They are already incurred. The Democracy have made their free-trade bed and must lie in it. They have gone into this thing with their eyes open, at least as open as Democratic eyes ever are, and they must take the consequences. The Sun demonstrates that a free-trade candidate on a free-trade platform cannot obtain the requisite majority in New York city to carry the State.

This means that Mr. Cleveland cannot do it. And the same cause that will operate against him in New York will operate throughout the country. This time has not yet arrived when any man can be elected President on a platform of open and avowed hostility to American industry.

A RESOLUTION has been introduced in the Senate calling on the Secretaries of War and Navy for information as to the cost of the retired list. The reply to the resolution may prove surprising. The pay of a retired officer of the army or navy is three-fourths of the active pay of the grade on which he is retired. According to a recent report, there were on the retired list of the navy forty-eight rear admirals to be retired in active service, while the army list showed thirty retired major-generals and brigadier-generals. The proportion of retired officers of lower grades is not so great, but enough to considerably swell the list. When it is remembered that all these retired officers draw three-fourths pay for doing nothing it will be seen that the retired list constitutes a considerable item in the government expenses. The fact is our army and navy are both top-heavy in officers, and the military and naval academies are adding to them every year. The young officers want advancement and promotion, and the only way to make places for them is to retire the old ones. Efforts to increase the retired list are constant, hardly a session of Congress passing that bills are not introduced providing a new basis of retirement so as to embrace a fresh list. The retired list is composed largely of dead-wood and incompetents. The place to prune the army and navy is at the bottom, by weeding out the graduating classes. The number of cadets in attendance at the military and naval academies might be reduced one-half without detriment to the institutions or to any public interest. The retired list could then be gradually reduced to a minimum, or wholly abolished. At present it is an expensive abuse.

NOTHING could be more silly or unjust than to characterize as "a junketing trip," the visit of an official commission to other cities in quest of information concerning public improvements. The days of "junketing" at public expense are passed. This is an era of business, and it would be grossly unbusiness-like for the Council to act in so important a matter as electric lighting without sending a committee to investigate its operation in other cities. It would be a very poor committee that could not get information worth to the city a great deal more than the cost of such a trip, which, by the way, is apt to be anything but recreation. The epithet "junketing," applied to all such trips, is but the cheap wit of the weaklings.

COL. THOMAS H. DUDLEY, of New Jersey, for many years United States consul at Liverpool, says: "A residence of eleven years in England, and frequent visits there since, makes me somewhat familiar with their dealings as well as their prices, and I assert that, upon investigation, it will be found that nine-tenths of the manufactured commodities used by the farmers of our country, including clothing, household goods, furniture and implements of husbandry, tools, etc., are as cheap in price in this country as they are now selling for in England, and in some instances even cheaper." Probably Colonel Dudley does not know as much about it as the able statesmen who evolve arguments from their imaginations.

COUNT ARCO, the newly-appointed German minister to the United States, has arrived in London, on his way to Washington. A London cablegram says:

"The choice of a man so distinguished is again one of those manifestations of good will to the United States so frequent with Prince Bismarck and the German Emperor. Count Arco is a Bavarian, the head of one of the great Bavarian families, and himself eminent in the German diplomatic service. He was in Washington as secretary of legation in 1871, and has been in London in the same capacity since 1875. He is an independent man, and has represented Germany in Egypt, one of the most difficult posts of all. His promotion to Washington is in deserved recognition of long usefulness, high character, and abilities remarkable even in the German diplomatic body, which abounds in able men."

A DEMOCRATIC State convention without the presence of Samuel J. Randall is a new thing in Pennsylvania. He not only did not attend the convention at Harrisburg, but he and his friends were knifed at every point, and practically kicked out of the convention. This is the beginning of lively times in the Democratic party in Pennsylvania. Mr. Randall keeps perfectly cool, but intimates that his turn will come later. He is a much abler man and more experienced politician than the millionaire Congressman Scott, who represents the administration and the Mills bill, and when he gets ready to strike back he will deliver an effective blow.

If the Democrats in Congress really want to reduce the revenue and the surplus they will be afforded an excellent opportunity to do so by voting for the substitute for the Mills bill which the Republicans will offer. Of course, however, they will not. Their primary object is not reduction of the revenue nor the surplus, but to cripple protection.

THE Evansville Courier announces the appointment of Mr. S. P. Gillette, of that city, as one of the board of directors of the Annapolis Academy, the appointment being secured through Congressman Hoy. The Courier says: "There are only six members on the board from the ranks of civilians, and it is a very high honor to secure such an appointment. This appointment is a high honor to Evansville and falls to the right man. Mr. Gillette was for years a distinguished naval officer, and is now one of our most prominent and enterprising citizens, being the president of the Citizens' National Bank, and one of the foremost in all works for the advancement of the interests of the city." Mr. Gillette is a son of Rev. S. T. Gillette, of this city.

THE question naturally arises in the unregenerate mind: Did the sisters instigate the proposed clipping of the Dunkard mustache, or do they regard a reform in that direction as a necessary preliminary to the proper administering of the holy kiss?

SOME one made a remark to Mr. Julia Ward Howe the other day about the literary talents of her daughters. "Yes," she replied, "Colonel

Higginson said to me once, 'Imagine the confusion of proof-sheets in a family where there are four or five writers!' But as we did not all live together the proof-sheets have luckily never yet been mixed."

FORTUNATELY there was not a baseball game yesterday, else the sport-loving citizens who went to the Fly-fishermen's tournament in the morning had been incapacitated for the rest of the week by the crowding excitement.

## POLITICAL NOTES.

THE Atlanta Constitution says: "Mr. Randall will please walk out of the Democratic party until the campaign opens. Then his services will be needed."

CONGRESSMAN GUENTHER, of Wisconsin, has come out against Judge Gresham. He says: "I want to support the Republican ticket, but I cannot support Gresham."

CHICAGO Mail: The Republican delegates are not so bent on nominating a Blaine, or a Gresham, or a Harrison, or an Algeo, as they are on locating an Eli on whom it will be safe to bet.

CONGRESSMAN WILLIAM WALTER PHELPS declares to his friends that he is utterly at sea over the situation; does not know what Mr. Blaine would do if nominated, and, therefore, content to let things drift on for the present.

PHOENIX Transcript: Mr. Blaine, according to recent reports, is pretty indignant because when he has written a letter declining to be a candidate, some of his alleged friends believe that his word is worth no more than that of Mr. Cleveland.

NEW YORK Tribune: The Democrats having tried in vain to read Mr. Randall out of the party, will now probably try to kick him out. The party leaders say that they must have harmony if they have to turn out all the brainy men to get it.

THE Philadelphia Times wants the Hon. Daniel Dougherty to make the speech in the convention nominating Mr. Cleveland for another term at the White House, and in urging his suit calls him "blatantly" three times in one short article. It also recalls the grateful memory that Mr. Dougherty presented the name of Hancock at the convention of 1860.

TORONTO Commercial: There are evidences everywhere coming to us that there is an existence as Washington a great literary unconscious. It is an unfortunate drawback to Judge Gresham that he should be subjected to having his boom literature circulated by some of the same men who are engaged in disseminating Cobden Club free-trade leaflets through the country.

MINNEAPOLIS Tribune: The present situation, so far as Mr. Blaine is concerned, is that he is not a candidate; he will not be a candidate; he does not desire the nomination and does not expect to get it. He is confident of Republican victory and will do all in his power to carry the day for his party. But he believes that some other should be the standard-bearer.

SENATOR GORMAN (Dem.): The Republican party is an enormous, great organization, full of vigor and vitality.

AFTER Blaine, what?

Why, Chaucery Mitchell Depey.

—New York Sun.

He's no comparison

With Gen. Ben Harrison.

—Los Angeles Tribune.

SHELBYVILLE Republican: The Gresham men at Indianapolis are trying to convert the famous Morton Club into an organization in his behalf, and will attempt to take the club to Chicago to help boom him. There are thousands of friends of Governor Morton who honor his memory, who will take no stock in such a movement. If Morton were alive he would be against Gresham.

CINCINNATI Commercial Gazette: It is not likely that the convention can be stampeded for anybody. There has been an effort to work up a Gresham movement to have that result, but the storm and the sea have been too much for the Gresham men. The assumption that Indiana is ripe to run for Gresham is met by the assertion that it is much more likely that Illinois will divide and give Fulton a show than that Harrison's force shall be broken.

IOWA State Register: One of the loyal Republicans of Marshall county writes to the Register deploring the course which Judge Gresham's chief newspaper supporters are taking in endeavoring to build him up by attacking Mr. Blaine, and other candidates. He concludes by saying: "There is no man more capable of grasping the green earth than can be elected President of the United States by Republican voters, without the help of Mr. Blaine and his friends. The Governor may put that in their pipes and smoke it."

NEW YORK Special: Within twenty-four hours an active boom has been started for Warner Miller as a vice-presidential candidate. His friends are urging the Blaine men in New York to commit themselves to a ticket composed of Blaine and Miller. They aver that the Western States would rather have Cabinet officers than the vice-presidency and that every step to strengthen the party for the fight in New York would strengthen it in all the other States. Senator Miller is a Republican, and is a strong supporter of the Chicago convention; but it is a fact that the Republican masses, so over the events of 1884, are in no mood to welcome any man who is not an independent concerning their choice of a presidential candidate.

CLEVELAND Leader: Judge Gresham's prospects would be better if stalwart Republicans had more, and mugwumps less, to say in his favor. We do not wish to intimate that so able and thorough-going a Republican has ever in any way alienated the most radical members of his party, or lessened their willingness to give him enthusiastic support if he were made the nominee of the Chicago convention; but it is a fact that the Republican masses, so over the events of 1884, are in no mood to welcome any man who is not an independent concerning their choice of a presidential candidate.

## ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

THE New English rifle, the Lee-Burton, is pronounced on trial as "unsatisfactory." The discovery has been made that Queen Victoria uses, when traveling, trunks which are old-fashioned, shabby and unworthy of her exalted position.

AND now Dr. Mangold, of Kiel, is going to rescue Henry M. Stanley. The name of the man who will go to find Dr. Mangold is a mystery to be solved in the future.

KAISER FREDERICK said, in accepting honorary membership in the Academy of Legal Sciences at Madrid: "The first task of the legislator is to procure equal rights for all."

ELOPING lovers, Lochlainn Adams and a Miss Gordon, swim a wide affluet of the Red river thirty miles north of Sherman, Tex., a few weeks ago, and escaped the clutches of the infuriated game warden, who had followed fast.

SIR FRANCIS KNOLLYS's fame for his newly christened daughter might turn the stomach even of an aristocrat. He has called her "Louvina" as a complimentary combination representing Louisa Victoria and Lancelotti, the three daughters of the Prince of Wales.

A COBRA bite has been cured. Dr. Richards, as reported by the India Daily News, was handling a cobra with the intention of extracting some poison, when he was bitten on the finger. He immediately cut it open to the bone above the wound, and applied peroxide of potash, poison a ligature, and harried off for advice. Another doctor opened the wound and cauterized it with nitric acid, and Dr. Richards has recovered.

COLONEL COOY, known to fame as Buffalo Bill, is well up in biblical knowledge. To Mrs. Jester, his sister, of Leavenworth, Kan., he telegraphed as follows on his recent arrival in this city: "Read Second Epistle to St. John. Twelfth verse. And ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free." Turn to the verse indicated. "Having many things to write unto you, I would not write with paper and ink; but I trust to come unto you and speak face to face, that our joy may be full."

MRS. MARIA E. BEASLEY, of Philadelphia, has made a fortune from the most remarkable invention which the mind of a woman ever conceived. In 1884 Mrs. Beasley took out a patent for a machine for the construction of barrels. Up to that time barrels had been made almost entirely by hand. The machine is worked by three men, and turns out more than 600 completed barrels a day. Mrs. Beasley was born in North Carolina, of wealthy parents. She possesses wonderful mechanical genius. Her first invention was a machine for hooping barrels. It will hoop 1,700 barrels a day, and is used by the Standard Oil Company.

A PECULIAR feature of discipline in the French army is shown by this regimental order, issued by the colonel of the Sevength, after the suicide of a private: "Private Risher, who was admitted to the class for the head musicians, after he had tried to poison himself this morning, shot himself, because he was jealous of a woman of loose character. The corpse feels it a duty

to condemn this act, which if it did not arise from madness, would prove cowardice. A man, and especially a man who has the honor to belong to the French army, should know better how to support with resignation the ills of life, and to spare his blood for the service of his country. The colonel, therefore, orders that no soldier is to attend private Risher's funeral."

SENATOR BATE, of Tennessee, has says the Atlanta Constitution, a peculiarity, in that he invariably appears with a cigar in his mouth, but no one has yet seen him smoking. While he used to be an inveterate smoker, for the last twenty years he has never lighted a cigar. Conversing with some of his friends he told them the story. In a battle during the war Senator Bate and his brother, Colonel Bate, were together. They were in conversation, when the Senator drew from his pocket a cigar, and struck a match with which to light it. As he did so a cannon ball tore his brother's hat completely from his body. The cigar was not lit, and to this day he never lit one, and probably never will.

In the American Notes and Queries a couple of singular derivations are given. One is the expression "Daro," applied to designate an Italian laborer. This word originated in Louisiana, where at first denoted people of Spanish and Portuguese, but was gradually extended so as to apply to Italians and Portuguese also. It is undoubtedly a corruption of Diego (James), a common name among Spaniards, San Diego being their patron saint. The same word, at present denoting the name of the dog-faced boy of the dime museum, was originally coined by the Swedish poet, John Linn, (1818-1884) and used by him as a synonym for a national Democratic convention, under which he composed dramas and comedies for the New Theater of Stockholm.

## COMMENT AND OPINION.

CONSPIRACY.—When is a record not a record? When is a Congressional Record—Philadelphia Inquirer.

THE President, in vetoing the pension bill for another Michigan soldier, again reminds us that he thinks he knows more than both houses of Congress.—Detroit Tribune.

THE Washington Post, Cleveland organ, says Grover Cleveland is emphatically a self-made man. True; and like some other self-made men he seems to worship his maker.—Evening Wisconsin.

THE first of the President's veto of the Castle Island project: "We can't have any forts or any effective coast fortifications, but let us make New England safe by permitting no pions to be held on Castle Island."—Boston Herald.

It is more than ten months since the world has had any definite news from Stanley. There is enough in that fact to excite the fear that the intrepid explorer is himself lost in the wilds where he found Livingston.—Boston Herald.

THE Republican party is the only one which has ever reduced federal taxation. After six months of fooling by a Democratic majority at Washington, the nation needs taxation as it needs air. It was then, and it promises to remain unchanged through the session and over the presidential canvass.—Philadelphia Press.

THERE are now three political organizations in existence that are going to annihilate the Republican party this year, and the Democratic next—or vice versa. They speak with the freshness of youth; with the open-eyed astonishment of childhood they will receive their share of the vote and wonder what hit 'em.—Minneapolis Tribune.

SOME one for the newspaper men of Philadelphia Sullivan came to town, and the reporters wanted to write up an interview with him, but the reporters did not walk up. If all newspapers will stop making heroes of brutes the brutes will sink to their native obscurity as fast as the "easy descent to the infernal regions."—New York Press.

## THE EFFECT OF HIGH LICENSE.

The Saloons in Philadelphia Cut Down 88 Per Cent.

Philadelphia Press.

The License Court announced yesterday the result reached in the last three wards which it was required to report. The result was that the three months' conscientious work in hearing and passing upon license applications is now definitely known. The city license last year 5,000. Of these, 422, or less than 10 per cent, applied for licenses under the increased charge and stringent conditions of the new law. Nearly two-thirds of these applicants have failed to meet the conditions of the new law. The number of licenses granted are only 1,258. A few additional licenses may be granted as the result of the rehearings allowed to some applicants, but, on the other hand, a considerable number of licenses are certain to be forfeited in the coming year. Taking the figures as they stand, the number of liquor saloons in Philadelphia will be reduced on June 1, through the operations of the high-license law,